

1961

**BOROUGH**  
**OF**  
**CALNE**





BOROUGH OF CALNE

THE

A N N U A L      R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L   O F F I C E R   O F   H E A L T H

and

S E N I O R   P U B L I C   H E A L T H   I N S P E C T O R

for the

Y E A R      E N D E D

31st. DECEMBER, 1961



The Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors,  
Calne Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1961 in accordance with Regulation 15(5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

Copies of the Report are required by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and H.M. Inspector of Factories; a copy is also sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

The Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr.C.C. Dowding is incorporated and provides much detailed information on environmental public health.


I am grateful to Mr. Dowding and the Staff of the Council for their co-operation and assistance during the year under review.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C.L. Broomhead,

Medical Officer of Health.



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It is gratifying to note that infectious diseases, as usual, made no contribution to the death rate. This fortunate state of affairs should not be viewed with complacency as the increasing population is particularly vulnerable to imported virulent infectious disease from countries within the Commonwealth who do not possess the effective health services we enjoy here.

The outbreaks of Smallpox imported from Pakistan to the Midlands and Wales towards the end of the year, illustrate this point and underline the need for careful control and medical examination, particularly at Airfields of all immigrants from infected areas. The real solution in the eradication of Smallpox however, is to control it in the same fashion in the Commonwealth as it is controlled in this Country.

The control of Smallpox requires, inter alia, vaccination and segregation of close contacts of the actual case and vaccination of those at special risk. It is not accepted by the Ministry of Health as good policy to introduce mass vaccination of the public for a variety of reasons, not the least being to conserve vaccine, at the onset of an outbreak, for the actual contacts quoted above.

There are also certain complications of vaccination to be considered, particularly when given to an adolescent or adult who has not been previously vaccinated during infancy.

Complications range from a severe reaction which may necessitate time off from work and a stay in bed, to serious generalised vaccinia and encephalitis or inflammation of the brain and subsequent death.

It is gratifying to record that no case of Poliomyelitis was notified during the year. The crippling deformities of this dangerous infection and the permanent damage to the nervous system it causes should, as the immune state of the population rises, become things of the past.

Provided a case of tuberculosis is treated in the early stage of the disease, the outlook is nowadays quite hopeful. It is important also that patients suffering from this infection in its early stage should seek treatment as soon as possible, in order that infectivity can be rapidly reduced thereby limiting spread of the disease.

Nevertheless there is a proportion of the public suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who do not seek advice or treatment, and it is they who constitute the unknown pool of infection. To protect school children, they are offered a tuberculin test and subsequent B.C.G. vaccination if necessary before they leave school and mix more closely with the adult population.

The campaign for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis is now completed, and a further source of anxiety removed. In 1921, in the country as a whole, over eleven hundred children under five years of age died of abdominal tuberculosis, contracted by drinking infected cows milk in the raw state.

Cancer and Coronary Disease remain the two principal causes of death and it is gratifying that at last the Government has accepted the fact that there is a connection between cigarette smoking and lung cancer and supported a campaign to prevent the habit, particularly in the young.

One of the principal activities of Local Health Authorities





to prevent disease are their arrangements for vaccination and immunisation against Smallpox and Diphtheria. To these have been added Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis. It should be appreciated however, that the success of these procedures may give a false sense of security and it is important that parents should avail themselves fully of the facilities provided and see to it that their children are fully protected at all times.

During the year, the formation of the North West Wilts Water Board and the impending handing over of the Councils Water Works, occasioned considerable discussion and created an anomaly which is quoted in detail on pages 9 & 10

In conclusion, to maintain the present excellent state of the public health, the continued provision and distribution of clean food, a pure and wholesome water supply, adequate housing, clean air and efficient sewage disposal, are still essentials.

On the following pages are the statistics on birth and death rates, the causes of death and the prevalence of infectious disease notified. The report of the Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. C.C. Dowding, includes comment on the inspections carried out and samples taken for examination at the Public Health Laboratory during the year; an invaluable contribution to the maintenance and improvement of the public health.



GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres) . . . . .	1276
Population . . . . .	6,600
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1961 according to the Rate Book. . . . .	2171
Rateable value . (1.Apr.61). . . . .	£78,147
Sum represented by the Penny Rate (1.Apr.61). . .	£317. 13.11.

VITAL STATISTICSLIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	72	49	121
Illegitimate	2	1	3
Total	<u>74</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>124</u>

Crude Birth Rate for the Borough . . . . .	18.7
per 1000 of the population.	
Adjusted Birth Rate for the Borough . . . . .	18.5
per 1000 of the population.	
Comparative Birth Rate for England & Wales . . . . .	17.4

Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area are included in the population figure shown under the heading "General Statistics". To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from England & Wales as a whole, the crude birth rate, and the crude death rate for the Borough are to be multiplied by a "Comparability Factor" given by the Registrar General. The above statistics have been so corrected.

STILL BIRTHS.

Three still births (two males and one female) were recorded during 1961. The rate per 1000 total live and still births is 19.24. The comparative rate for England & Wales as given by the Registrar General is 18.7

INFANT MORTALITY

Only one death was recorded during the year. This was in respect of a male child which died during its first week of life. The rate per 1000 live births is 8.06. The comparative rate for England & Wales as given by the Registrar General is 21.4

COMMENT ON THE ABOVE STATISTICS

The total number of live births is lower than in 1960 (159), but the Birth Rate for the Borough remains slightly higher than the comparative Rate for England & Wales.

Whilst the figures given for Still Births and Infant Mortality are too small to permit of any conclusions, it is gratifying nevertheless that the Infant Mortality Rate (8.06) is the lowest recorded since 1957.



## DEATHS

6

The following deaths were recorded in the Borough during 1961.

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total.</u>
37	29	66

Crude Death Rate for the Borough . . . . .	10.0
per 1000 of the population.	
Adjusted Death Rate for the Borough . . . . .	10.1
per 1000 of the population.	
Comparative Death Rate for England & Wales . . . . .	12.0

## ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (other)	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	3	6
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	7	13
Coronary disease, angina	5	2	7
Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
Other heart disease	14	7	21
Other circulatory disease	1	2	3
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	2	-	2
Bronchitis	1	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-
Other defined and ill defined diseases	2	1	3
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	-	-
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Total:	<u>37</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>66</u>

## Comment on the above Statistics

The total number of deaths is lower than in 1960 (76).

Although Cancer, Heart Disease and Coronary Disease collectively accounted for 62.12% of the total number of deaths recorded during the year, there was a decrease due to Cancer (1960 - 25 ); (1961 - 11).



PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

7

The following table shows the infectious diseases notified during 1961, together with comparative statistics for preceding years since 1957.

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>1957</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Scarlet Fever	23	21	5	5	23	23	6	6	4	4
Whooping Cough	8	8	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	230	230	33	33	24	24	6	6	205	205
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	19	17	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
Pneumonia.	-	-	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>

Apart from an outbreak of Measles which occurred during the first six months of the year, the Borough enjoyed almost complete freedom from infectious disease.

It is gratifying to record that no case of Poliomyelitis has occurred since 1957.

TUBERCULOSIS

It is very gratifying to record that no new cases of tuberculosis were notified during 1961, and no deaths were registered during the year due to this disease.

The following table shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register each year since 1953.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
1953	24	4	28
1954	25	5	30
1955	25	5	30
1956	24	5	29
1957	23	5	28
1958	24	5	29
1959	24	4	28
1960	24	5	29
1961	23	6	29

Details in respect of cases of Tuberculosis remain on the Register until confirmation is received from the County Chest Physician that they have been "Written Off as Recovered", "Left the District" or "Deceased". Apart from new cases occurring within the Borough, a certain proportion of Tuberculous Persons move in or out of the area. The Register is amended accordingly.





IMMUNISATION AND SMALLPOX STATISTICS, 1961.

8

I am grateful to Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, County Medical Officer of Health for the following information:-

Year of birth	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-56	1947-51
Primary imms. completed during 1961	Diph 42 Wh/c 42	67 67	3 3	6 6	2 2	16 14	3 1
Reinf.injections administered during 1961	Diph - Wh/c -	4 4	39 38	10 9	3 3	101 20	10 6
Age Group.	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over		
Vaccinations	91	-	4	6	13		
Revaccinations	-	-	1	3	19		

Poliomyelitis Immunisation  
Completed injections during 1961.

	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Fourth</u>
<u>Persons born</u>			
1943-1961	288	230	487
1933-1942	65	60	-
Before 1933, but who had not reached 40 years of age	121	172	-
Others	-	4	-
TOTAL:	<u>474</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>487</u>



FORMATION OF NORTH WEST WILTS. WATER BOARD.

As a Medical Officer of Health, I have for some time expressed concern as to the future relationship of the medical advisor to a Local Authority when a Water Board takes over the Local Authority's Water Undertakings.

A Medical Officer of Health by virtue of his office has access to the deliberations of the appropriate Committee dealing with water supplies, but is denied similar access to the newly formed Water Boards. He cannot therefore advise on any new schemes or the health of personnel employed by the Water Boards in their various activities.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs has been explained to the Public Health Committees of the Malmesbury Rural District Council, the Calne & Chippenham Rural District Council and the Chippenham Borough Council.

Representatives on the Shadow Board from the above District Councils have been briefed with the following in the hope that a satisfactory solution can be negotiated with the North West Wilts Water Board.

"Samples of water from the mains and from the reservoirs are regularly taken by the Public Health Inspectors as confirmation that the methods of production and sterilising the water are satisfactory; a sterile specimen with some free chlorine is the objective. It should be clearly understood however that this sterile water, with free chlorine, is put into the mains at the Water Works, and unless the methods of production and sterilisation are completely adequate to attain the high standard at all times, no amount of sampling from the mains and reservoirs will serve to safeguard the public health.

Unless separate services of a Medical Officer of Health are provided for the Board, representatives of the Council on the Board may wish, when the matter is reached on the Board's next agenda, to ask for an agreed procedure as between the Board and the constituent authorities to the standard required by the Medical Officer of Health to ensure that district councils are enabled properly to carry out their duties contained in Section 111 of the 1936 Act.

The particular points to be covered in such a scheme to ensure the procedure to be followed, and to define the responsibilities of the respective authorities are:-

- (1) When the Water Board is established, will the Water Board or the Local District Council, be the responsible authority for the periodic routine bacteriological and chemical investigations of the water supplied to the public.
- (2) If the Water Board is to be the responsible Authority, who will advise the Water Board on the results of the bacteriological and chemical examinations, as the Local District Councils are at present advised by their Medical Officer, and who will take the necessary routine samples?
- (3) When established, will the Water Board advise the Local District Councils on further projects aimed at the development of additional water sources?
- (4) The Laboratories of the Public Health Service receive and report on all samples of water taken for bacteriological examination. Will the Water Board use these facilities, or establish central laboratories for this particular routine enquiry. If these laboratories are established, will Medical Officers of Health of the



District Councils receive copies of the Laboratory Reports?

At the time of writing this report, 10th May, 1962, no communication has been received from the North West Wilts. Water Board, nor to my knowledge, have the District Councils concerned received any further information.

The following extract from the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health for the year 1957 should be noted.

"Water Supplies

In accordance with modern policy, water undertakings, both private and public, are being subject to regional grouping, where necessary, with consequent changes in staffing and management. It may, therefore, be of advantage to remind medical officers of health and public health inspectors that the Memorandum on safeguards to be adopted in day-to-day administration of Water Undertakings (Memo 221), issued by the Ministry of Health in 1939, and revised in 1948, has not in any way been affected by these events.

While the Memorandum provides a useful and practical code of hygiene for water engineers and managers, it also indicates clearly that there is an overall medical responsibility which does not begin "at the tap", but extends from the actual source, whether above or below ground, to the consumer. All Water Undertakings, therefore, should ensure that they have access to competent medical advice, at all times; and in the case of a local authority undertaking, the appropriate committee should, in the interests both of the community and of itself, see that the medical officer of health has an unrestricted interest in the health aspects of water production.

Copies of bacteriological and chemical reports on the raw and treated water should regularly be sent to the Health Dept; the health of workmen employed on gathering grounds, in wells or at boreholes and at pumping stations and treatment plants should be subject to constant medical supervision, as indicated in paragraph 5 of Memo 221, if accidental bacterial infections are to be avoided".





To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Calne Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual  
Report for the year 1961.

A significant feature of the year under  
review has been in the field of Meat Inspection. 14,845  
animals of all classes were inspected at the Private Slaughter-  
house, and not one carcase demonstrated evidence of tuber-  
culosis.

This state of affairs reflects fully the  
present national policy of eradication which was intrpduced  
a few years ago. It contrasts with the situation prevail-  
ing in the immediate post war period after the first world  
war, and during the inter-war years. In a standard text-  
book on meat inspection published about that time, it is  
stated ".....Tuberculosis is the disease, above all  
others. most commonly met with in the abattoir, a thorough  
knowledge of it is therefore necessary for the Meat Inspector"

If this trend continues, student meat  
inspectors may find it impossible to see specimens of tuber-  
culosis except in the preserved state in the Pathological  
Laboratories.

New legislation governing Public Health  
in the form of the Public Health Act, 1961, was introduced  
and measures dealing specifically with food stores, bathrooms,  
closet accommodation, refuse and drainage, were designed to  
make good deficiencies felt in the operation of the consolidat-  
ing Act of 1936.

A memorandum dealing with the inspection of  
Broiler Chickens was issued by the Ministry of Health, and  
this must prove of great value to those inspectors whose work  
brings them into close association with this industry.

In the sphere of Health Education, talks  
have been given to the senior forms of some schools within the  
Borough, and at the request of the County Medical Officer,  
Canteen Staffs have been given lectures on Hygiene in relation  
to the preparation of food.

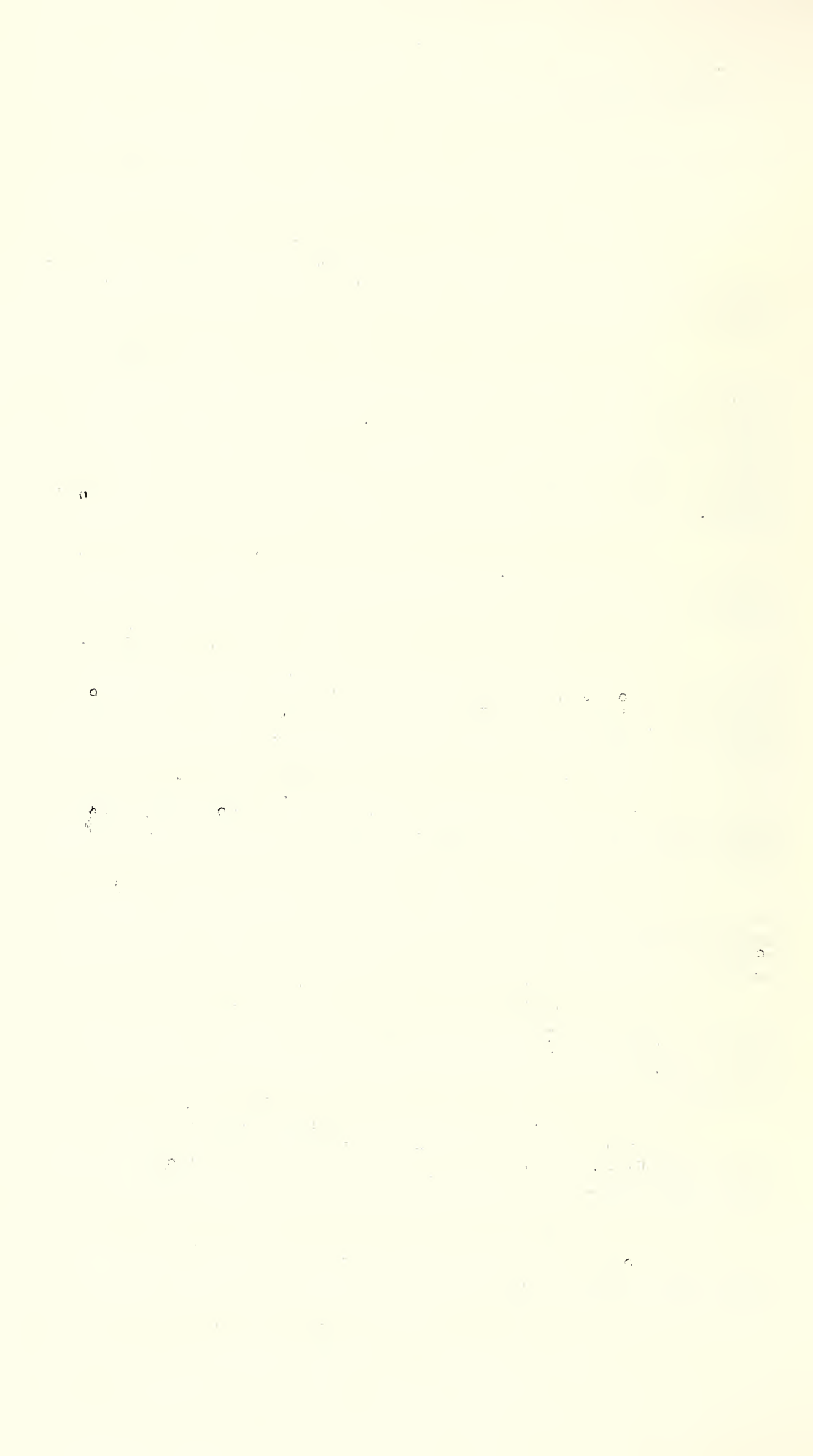
Of increasing importance must be the effect  
of Radiation on our lives and well being, and opportunities  
have been afforded to Officers of the Department, to gain  
knowledge in this field by attending Courses at the Bristol  
University.

The Staff shortages experienced in 1960  
were overcome in 1961, and the figures indicate that much work  
was carried out during the Year especially in the field of  
meat inspection. Mr. Cowley, the new Meat Inspector has  
proved very experienced in this work.

In conclusion, I wish to accord my thanks  
to the Members of the Public Health Committee, Dr. Broomhead  
and members of the staff of the department for the support  
given during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Yours obediently,  
CLIFFORD C. DOWDING

Senior Public Health Inspector





## RAINFALL

12

The rainfall is recorded at the Sewage Disposal Works, the reading being taken at 9 a.m. every day. From this information, the following table is compiled.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total Rainfall</u> <u>in inches</u>	<u>Greatest</u> <u>fall in 24</u> <u>hrs</u>	<u>No. of days</u> <u>with .01 or</u> <u>more recorded</u>
Jan	3.400	.45	16
Feb	2.092	.39	14
Mar	.09	.06	3
Apr	4.0733	.61	19
May	1.069	.29	7
Jun	1.165	.89	6
Jul	1.4095	.304	8
Aug	1.6955	.5005	15
Sep	2.655	.61	13
Oct	2.579	.36	19
Nov	1.307	.39	11
Dec	3.115	.505	16
TOTAL	24.6503		

	<u>Wet Days</u>	<u>Rain Days</u>	<u>Dry Days</u>
Jan	14	2	15
Feb	13	1	14
Mar	1	2	28
Apr	14	5	11
May	6	1	24
Jun	4	2	24
Jul	7	1	23
Aug	11	4	16
Sep	11	2	17
Oct	15	4	12
Nov	7	4	19
Dec	13	3	15

The wettest day of the year was 12th. June, 1961 with .89 inches. The wettest month was April and the driest month was March. The total rainfall, 24.6503 was only approximately 2/3rds of the average over the past five years $\frac{1}{2}$

Wet days classified as days with rainfall of .04 or more inches  
Rain days classified as days with rainfall of .01 to .04 inches  
Dry days classified as days with rainfall of 0 - .01 inches.

## WATER SUPPLY

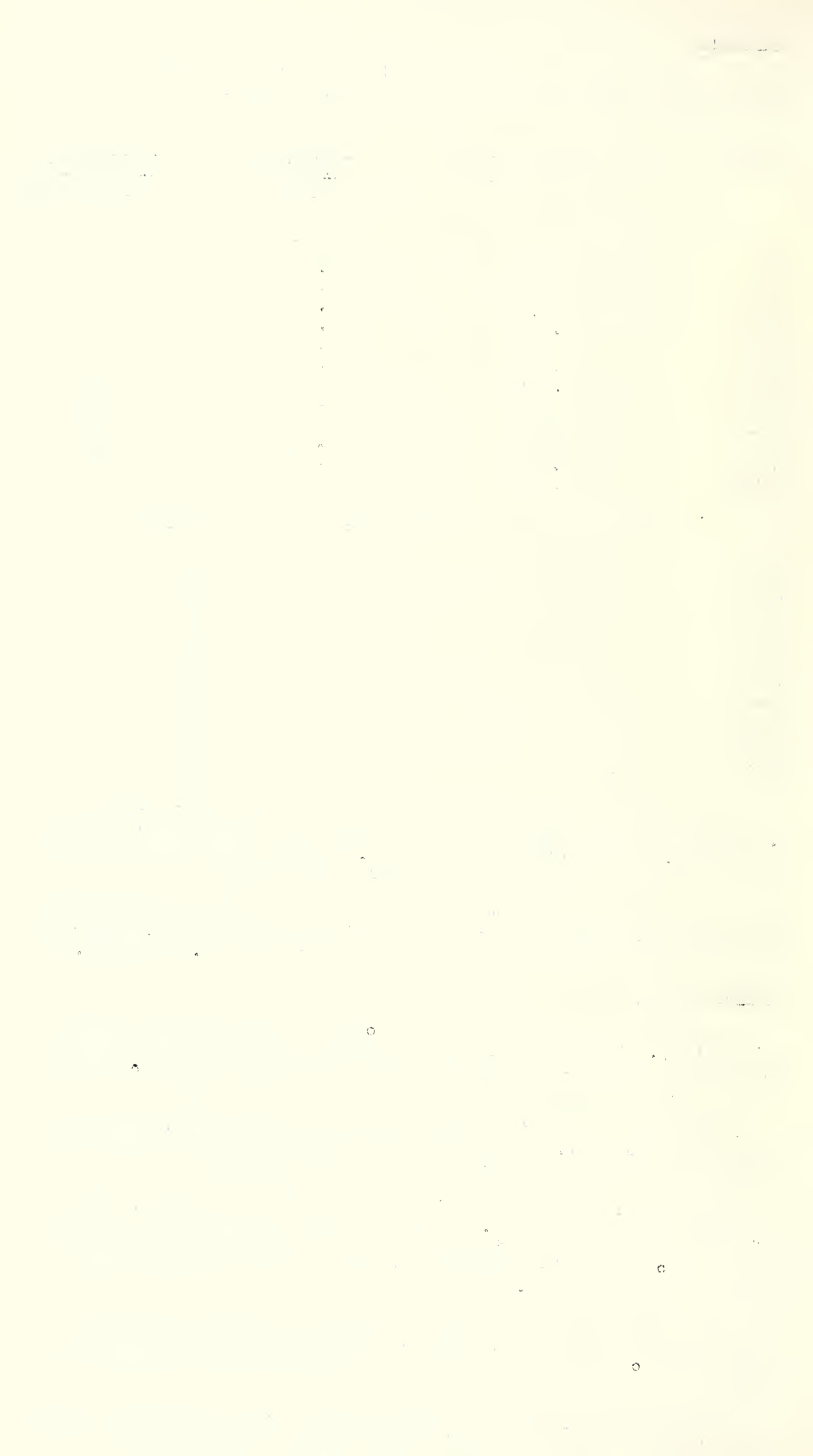
The water undertaking has been owned by the Borough Council since 1947. The area served by the Calne Water Orders 1882 to 1938 includes the Municipal Borough and the Parish of Calne Without in the Rural District of Calne & Chippenham.

The supply is obtained from the Lower Greensand Springs at Calstone Wellington, about three miles to the South East of the Town in the Rural District of Calne & Chippenham.

The water is of good quality and non plumbo solvent. It is chlorinated at source. Distribution is by means of 6" and 9" trunk mains which bring the water into the Town and thence by a network of mains varying from 2" to 6" in diameter, to all parts of the area.

The 4" loop main was completed during the year and this takes water to the Bryans Close, Lickhill and North End Estates. Complaints of inadequate supplies in these areas have now ceased.

The application by the Borough Council for a new Water Order and scheme of pumps and collecting reservoir has not yet received approval.



Joint Water Board

A "Shadow Board" with representatives from the constituent authorities is now operating and it is expected the Joint Water Board will be fully operative by the end of 1962.

Samples

During the year, 48 samples of chlorinated water from the town supply were taken and sent for analysis. 47 proved satisfactory.

Chemical examination

A sample taken on the 13 Nov 61 for chemical analysis gave the following result.

Appearance: Clear colourless, no sediment, odourless.

Reaction: ph 6.92

Parts per million

Free carbon dioxide CO2	28
Ammonia (as N)	
Free less than	0.01
Albuminoid less than	0.03
Chlorine (as chlorides)	12.5
equivalent to Sodium Chloride	20.6
Oxygen absorbed (4 hrs)	.24
Nitrogen in Nitrite	Minute trace
Nitrogen in Nitrate	1.5
Total Solids	398
Loss on ignition	27
Appearance on ignition	Very slight charring
Hardness	Temporary 254
	Permanent 9
	Total <u>263</u>

Lead and Copper Less than 0.1

Water Rate

Water for domestic purposes is charged according to the annual value scale under the Calne Water Orders 1882 to 1938 plus 12/6d per annum for every fixed bath.

The rate contribution to the water undertaking for the year under review was .408d, the product of a penny rate being £326. 0. 0.

Sewers and Sewage DisposalCost

The total cost of running the service for the year under review was £15,600 made up of the following items:-

Wages and Insurance	£2290
Rates	1048
Administration and office	90
Maintenance and material	400
Power and lighting	450
Loan charges	10447
Transport and hire	850
Sundries	25
	<u>£15,600</u>



Contributions of £900 and £35 were received reducing this figure to a nett annual total of £14,665 equivalent to a rate of 3/8.985d.

### General

Practically the whole of the developed portion of the Borough is sewered, although owing to difficulty in falls and isolation there will always be some houses which have to rely on Septic Tanks or other means.

The drying and disposal of sludge still presents a costly item and during the year the sludge beds were enlarged at an approximate cost of £2,300.

Local farmers have taken this sludge during the year and no difficulty is experienced during normal weather conditions in its disposal.

### Refuse Disposal and Collection.

All refuse is collected weekly and although increasing demands are being made the service has been satisfactorily maintained. Refuse is disposed of by the sanitary Landfill method, being dumped in the sand workings of a local company and covered with top soil to reclaim the land which has been exposed.

The cost of running the service during the year was as follows:-

Administration and office	£168
Maintenance and materials	70
Transport	723
Wages	3662
Instalment on refuse vehicle	272
Contributions to S.P. Fund	600
	<u>£5495</u>

Less income sale of waste paper	£1206
Other income	80
	<u>1286</u>
Nett total cost.	<u>£4209</u>

### HOUSING

#### Bollings Lane Re-Development.

Tenders have been accepted in the sum of £93,041. 8. 2 for clearing and redeveloping the Bollings Lane Slum Clearance Area.

A viewing sub-committee was formed to consider further schemes of slum clearance within the Borough. It was agreed in principle to deal with an additional 40 houses over the next two years.

#### Certificates of Disrepair - Rent Act, 1957.

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair or for any other certificates prescribed by the Act.

#### Improvement Grants. (House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959)

The number of Improvement Grants actually paid during the year was ten. This compares with fifteen in 1960.

This figure represents nine Standard Grants, value of contribution being £1013.10.6 and one Discretionary Grant value of contribution being £400.





New Properties.

There were no new Council Housew beuilt during the year. Twelve private enterprise houses were built.

The rate of post war house building by the Borough Council is reflected in the following table:-

<u>Year</u>	
1946-47	20
1947-48	42
1948-49	2
1949-50	28
1950-51	30
1951-52	44
1952-53	71
1953-54	40
1954-55	29
1955-56	21
1956-57	47
1957-58	47
1958-59	29
1959-60	80
1960-61	0
	<u>530</u>

Overcrowding

No statutory action has been taken in cases of over-crowding during the year.

Sale of Council Houses.

Six council houses were sold to tenants during the year making a total of 46 up to 31st. December, 1961.

Housing Waiting List

The number of people on the Council Housing List at the end of the year was 270.

Rodent Control.Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

For this purpose the Council employ a part time rodent operator. The systematic treatment of sewers, refuse tip river banks and other Municipally owned property was carried out as a routine measure. Warfarin, an anti blood coagulent was employed at all commercial and domestic premises.

The sewer network requires regular attention; prebaiting followed by acute poisoning is carried out and the bait and poisons are changed as the occasion demands. The following is a summary of the years work:

<u>Number of properties in Local Authy's District.</u>	<u>Local Authy.</u>	<u>Dwelling Hses plus Council hses.</u>	<u>All other plus bus- iness prem.</u>	<u>Total Cols 1,2,3</u>	<u>Agricul- tural</u>
	<u>1.</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
	6	2167	274	2447	9

No. of pptys  
inspected as  
result of

Notification

Survey under Act

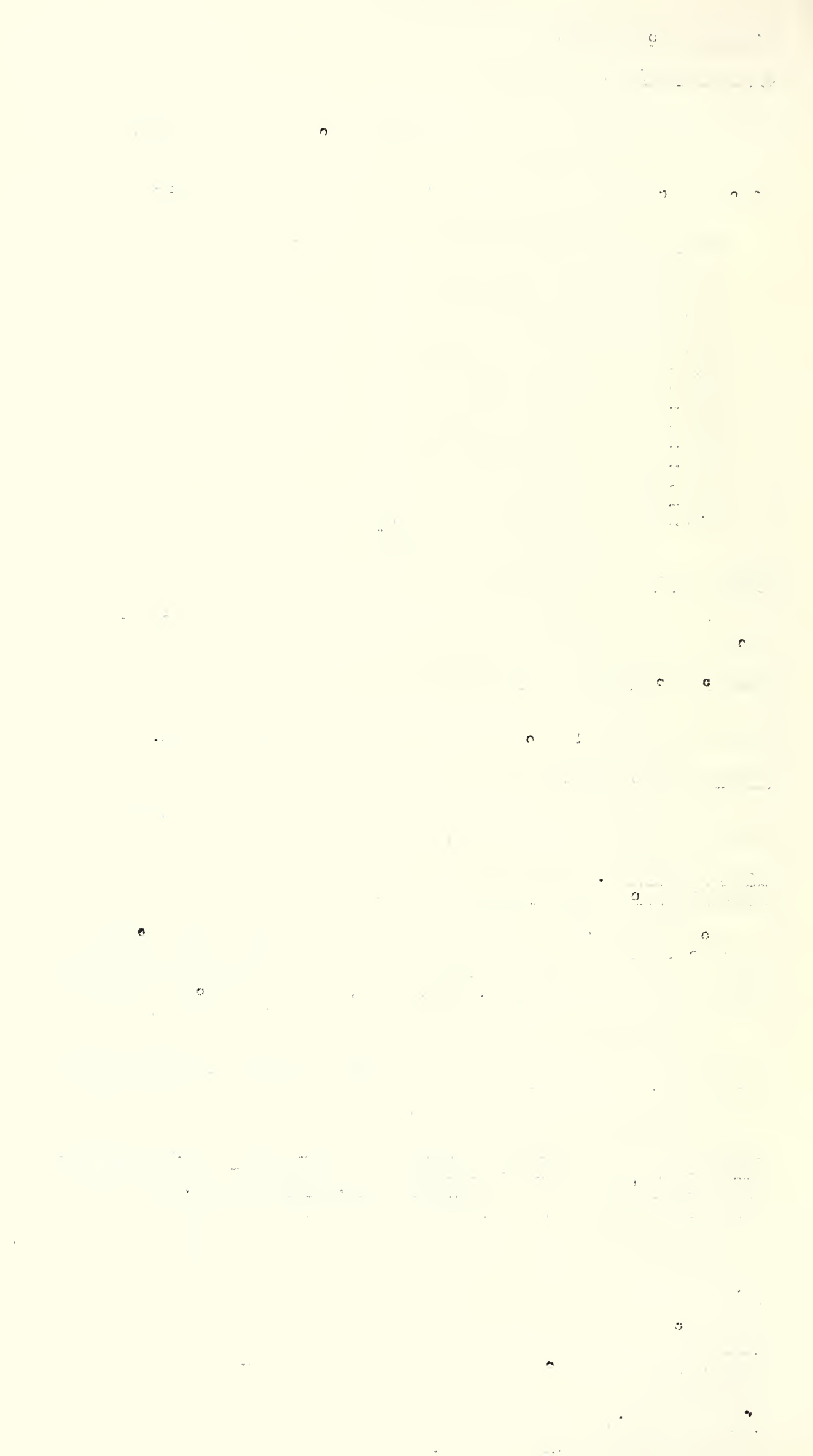
Otherwise.

Total inspns.

carried out (if

figures available)-

	9	5	14	-
6	40	-	46	-
	24	13	37	
	-	-	-	-





Rodent Control  
Table of Statistics (continued)

16

<u>Number of</u> <u>properties</u> <u>inspected</u> <u>(in Sec II)</u> <u>found to be</u> <u>infested</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>Authy.</u>	<u>Dwelling</u> <u>Hses plus</u> <u>Council</u> <u>Hses.</u>	<u>All other</u> <u>plus</u> <u>Business</u> <u>premises</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1,2,</u> <u>&amp; 3</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Major		2	4	6	
Rats. Minor	6	60	6	72	
Major					
Mice Minor		4		4	

Number of  
infested  
properties  
in Sec IV  
treated by  
L.A.

6 66 10 82

Meat Inspection - Slaughtering of animals and food control.

The Slaughter of Pigs Anaesthesia Regulations, 1958

The Borough Council have licensed the CO<sup>2</sup> chamber of Messrs. C.&T. Harris (Calne) Ltd. under the provisions of the above Regulations. A certificate of approval in respect of the appliance was issued under Regulation 9 and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food were informed the appliance had been brought into use (as requested in Circular F.S.H. 17/58)

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958  
Hygiene Regulations, 1958 No. 2168  
Cruelty Regulations, 1958 No. 2166

The report submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food under the above Regulation was confirmed.

The work of rebuilding the lairage and slaughterhall at the premises of Mr. L. Hawkins is now well advanced.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods Order) 1957.

The Town Council exercise powers of delegation under the provisions of the above Order. Boiling Plants within the Borough have received regular visits.

The following is a summary.

1. Number of Licensed Premises. 6
2. Approximate indication of size of premises.
  - (a) large 100 pigs and over -
  - (b) Medium 20-100 pigs or 100-500 poultry. 3
  - (c) Small - 4-20 pigs or 50 - 100 poultry 3
3. Number of premises where swill is boiled for resale. Nil
4. Types of boiling plant used
  - (a) Steam pressure 1
  - (b) Boiling electric & gas -
  - (c) Coal or wood 5
5. Number of breaches of the Order detected 2
6. Analysis of (5)



- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| (a) inadequate boiling plant                        | (a) 1   |
| (b) inadequate precautions to prevent contamination | (b) 1   |
| (c) insufficient boiling of swill                   | (c) Nil |

7. Number of cautions administered.

2Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Two slaughterhouses are now operating within the Borough. One serves the factory of Messrs. C.&T. Harris (Calne) Ltd. at which the meat inspection is carried out by a part-time Veterinary Inspector who reports regularly to the Medical Officer of Health. The other slaughterhouse serves the local butchers of several adjoining areas as well as supplying meat for Smithfield Meat Market, London. The inspection at this establishment is carried out by qualified Meat Inspectors who hold the Certificate for Inspection of Meat and other food of the Royal Society of Health.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the Slaughterhouse of Levu Colin Hawkins is as follows:-

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs.
Number Killed	498	83	7927	4995	1342
Number inspected	498	83	7927	4995	1342
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis &amp; Cystercerci</u>					
Whole Carcasses	-	1	24	4	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	30	36	246	502	334
Percentage affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cystercerci	6.02	44.5	3.4	10.1	25.1.

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcasses condemned - Nil in all cases.

Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned. No cases of Tuberculosis were found.

Percentage of number inspected affected.

- - - - -

There were four cases of Cystercerci Bovis.



The percentage increase and decrease of killings as compared with 1960 is as follows:-

Cattle excluding cows.	rise	12.42%
Cows	rise	107.5 %
Calves	fall	.301%
Sheep & Lambs	rise	22.74 %
Pigs	fall	43.47%
Goats	rise	328.51%

Inspection of Other Foodstuffs.

The following foodstuffs (other than home killed meat) were condemned.

Meat	149 tins	Spaghetti	4 tins
Fish	3 "	Beans	17 "
Fruit	331 "	Soup	11 "
Vegetables		Peas	18 "
	43 "	Cream	6 "
Milk	33 "	Strained	
Tomatoes	27 "	Foods	4 "
Preserves	3 "	Vegetable	
Rice	5 "	Juice.	1 "

Registration of Food Premises.

12 premises in the Borough are registered for the preparation of sausages or potted, preserved, picked pressed food intended for sale.

Fish

There are two retailers of fresh fish and two fried fish shops in the District. No fish was condemned during the year.

The Milk ( Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

Licences are now issued by the Borough Council under a Delegation Agreement and sampling is carried out by Officers of the Authority. The range and frequency of milk sampling carried out is in accordance with the following table.

<u>Grade.</u>	<u>Sampling &amp; Source.</u>	<u>Examination required.</u>	<u>Sampling frequency.</u>
Raw T.T.	Producer Retailers & Distributors	Methylene Blue & Biological	Monthly Quarterly.
T.T. Past.	Distributors	Phosphatase & Methylene Blue	Quarterly.
Pasteurised	-ditto-	-ditto-	Monthly.

Sterilised milk is not sold within the Borough.

The following licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Dealers T.T. Milk Licences.	2
Dealers (Pasteurised/Sterilised)	
Milk Licence (issued by County Authority)	1
X Dealers (Pre-Packed) Milk Licences.	4

X Dealers (Pre-Packed) Milk Licences cover applicants who wish to sell within (or also outside) the District of the Borough Council, milk obtained by them as "Tuberculin Tested" "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised" or Milk pasteurised or sterilised by them as the case may be





During the year the following samples were taken.

	Satisfactory	Void	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	22	2	-
Tuberculin Tested Channel Island	18	2	1
Tuberculin Tested Channel Island Pasteurised	12	-	-
Pasteurised	7	-	-
T.T. Pasteurised	12	1	-
Totals	71	5	1

### Ice Cream

24 premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream.

### Samples

24 samples of ice cream were taken and placed in the following categories.

22 Grade 1	} No samples of iced lollies were submitted for analysis.
2 Grade 2	
Grades 3 & 4 Nil	

Judgement of ice cream is based on a series of samples. Over a six monthly period 50% of a vendors samples should fall into Grade 1, 80% into grades 1 and 2 and not more than 20% into grades 3 and none into grade 4.

At the end of 1961 there were four manufacturers of ice cream sending their products to premises within the Borough whilst mobile vans operate throughout the district during summer months, some from adjoining areas.

The sampling record shows that the ice cream is of a high hygienic quality and, as all samples were purchased as retail sales, suggest that the product is efficiently protected during distribution.

### The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

All food premises are regularly inspected under the provisions of the above Regulations. Structural alterations necessary to comply with these and earlier Regulations of 1955-57 have now been carried out and such breaches of the Regulations as are noted are usually of a minor character dealing with day to day running of the business. These are dealt with informally on the spot and record cards suitably noted for special attention when the premises are again visited.

Premises within the Borough may be classified broadly into the following:-

Bakehouses	3	Cafe & Snack Bars	3
Confectioners	9	Butchers	7
Fried Fish			
Shops	2	Grocers	18
Bakers Shops	2	Meat Manufacturing premises	1
Green Grocers	2	Halls, Canteens & Clubs	18
Boarding Houses & Hotels	2	Public Houses etc.	14
Central School Kitchens	1.		

### Shops Act

No statutory action has been necessary under the Shops Act, 1950. All shops are inspected from time to time and





Shops Act (contd)

informal notices served with respect to such matters as the provision of seats for female staff, improvements and redecoration of sanitary conveniences, the provision of washing facilities and the display of prescribed notices.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

All sites enjoying existing use were licensed under the above Act and conditions attaching to the licence required minimum standards to be adopted. No new sites have been licensed since the Act came into force. Owners whose sites are not brought up to standard within a reasonable period are being notified that it is proposed to recommend the Borough Council to revoke the licence. 14 sites are licensed.

Factories Acts, 1937-59

The following is a summary of the working of the Act as it affects the Local Authority. No certificates are now issued in respect of means of escape in case of fire.

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>No. on Register.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Notices.</u>	<u>Prosecutions.</u>
Factories in which Secs 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are enforced by L.A.	5	18	2	Nil
Factories not included in 1 in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A.	35	51	7	Nil
Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding Outworkers)	1	2	Nil	Nil

Outworkers      There are no outworkers within the Borough and no firms sending out work.

Cases in which defects were found.

	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
Want of cleanliness.	2	2	-
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	-
Unreasonable Temp.	-	-	-
Inadequate Vent.	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>			
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil.

Summary :      Inspection of the District.

Visits under the Food & Drugs Act & Food Hygiene Regulations.	650
Building Byelaws Admin	520
Drains	616
Others	178
Visits under the Housing Acts 1957	41
Visits under the Factories Acts, 1957-59	24
Visits under the Shops Acts, 1950	615
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	324.
Visits under the Public Health Acts, 1936-61	





